



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/998,131 | 12/03/2001 | Ji Soo Park | 0465-0881P | 5713 |

2292 7590 08/12/2002

BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH
PO BOX 747
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747

EXAMINER

KESHAVAN, BELUR V

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|

2825

DATE MAILED: 08/12/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/998,131

Applicant(s)

PARK ET AL.

Examiner

Belur V Keshavan

Art Unit

2825

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/377,495.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2, 5. 6) ☐ Other: _____

Art Unit: 2825

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Doyle et al.(U. S. Patent No. 6025254).

Regarding claim 21, Doyle et al. disclose a method of fabricating a gate electrode of predetermined width comprising:

Forming a gate insulating layer on a semiconductor substrate in column 2, lines 48-50;

Forming a silicide pattern on the gate insulating layer without etching the silicide from which the silicide pattern is fabricated in column 3, lines 26-27.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2825

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-9, 10 and 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doyle et al. (U. S. Patent No: 6,022,524) in view of Broadbent et al. (IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices Vol. 36. No.11, November 1989).

Doyle et al. disclose a method of forming a gate in semiconductor device comprising:

Forming a first insulating film and a conductive film of polysilicon layer (claim 5) on a semiconductor substrate in column 2 lines 49-53;

Patterning the first insulating film and the conductive film to form a gate with sidewalls (claim 4) in column 2 lines 48-53 and in column 3, lines 10-13;

Forming a second insulating film thicker than the gate on the entire surface in column 2, lines 60-61;

Planarizing the second insulating film to expose the top surface of the gate electrode by CMP process (claim 9) in column 3, lines 10-14;

Depositing a metal layer on an entire surface such that the metal layer is adjacent to the patterned conductive film, in column 3, lines 16-17, lines 58-59 and lines 30-33 in column 1;

Forming silicide on an upper surface of the gate by heat treatment in column 3, line 19;

Art Unit: 2825

Etching the metal layer and the second insulating film in column 3 and lines 32-33.

Regarding claims 1 and 2, Doyle et al. lack an explicit use of a refractory metal in the disclosed embodiments. However Doyle et al. do teach, in column 3, lines 45-61, the use of any metal that could form a low resistance silicide with polysilicon and suggest, in column 1, lines 31-33, the use of refractory metal silicide as a conductor. Additionally Broadbent teaches the benefits of using cobalt silicide wherein cobalt is a refractory metal. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a refractory metal such as cobalt to form a low resistance and stable silicide with polysilicon as cobalt silicide reduces the time constant of the gate and that of the lines which in turn make the operation of the device and the circuit faster with high reliability and thermal stability.

Regarding claims 3 and 6, Doyle et al. lack thickness of cobalt as 300 angstroms and polysilicon thickness of 2500 angstrom. Broadbent teaches on page 2441 deposition of cobalt in the range from 140 to 400 angstroms and use of 0.5 microns of polysilicon to form cobalt silicide for gate and interconnection. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use 300 angstroms of cobalt and 2500 angstroms of polysilicon, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Regarding claims 7 and 8, Doyle et al. lack the heat treatment for forming silicide at temperature of 400-800°C and the use of wet etch using HCl based solution to remove the unreacted cobalt metal layer. Broadbent et al. teach on page 2441 formation of cobalt silicide by heat treatment at 700°C that is within the claimed temperature range and teach on page 2441 wet

Art Unit: 2825

etching the un-reacted refractory metal using HCl based solution. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Doyle and that of Broadbent to form claimed cobalt silicide to obtain low electrical resistance and to have thermal stability and reliability of the silicide and to wet etch the unreacted refractory metal.

Regarding claims 10, 11, 13 and 14 Doyle et al. disclose a method of fabricating a gate in a semiconductor device comprising:

Forming a non-silicide conductive pattern of polysilicon (claims 11 and 13) on a semiconductor substrate in column 3, lines 15-17; forming an insulating layer on and around the polysilicon pattern (claim 14) in column 3, lines 10-12; and etching the polysilicon layer to the predetermined width (claim 13) in column 3, lines 17-18.

Planarizing the insulating layer to expose the polysilicon pattern before forming the refractory metal on the polysilicon layer (claim 14) in column 3, lines 12-14.

Forming a refractory metal silicide pattern on the conductive pattern after the conductive pattern is formed by heat treating the refractory metal formed on the conductive pattern such that the refractory metal is adjacent to the conductive pattern and the silicide pattern having the predetermined width at an intersection between the refractory metal and the conductive metal in column 3, lines 17-19 and in column 1, lines 31-33.

Regarding claim 17, Doyle et al. disclose the method:

Forming a gate insulating layer on the semiconductor substrate in column 2, line 49; forming the polysilicon layer on the gate insulating layer in column 2 lines 51-52; and forming a

Art Unit: 2825

gate insulating pattern by etching the gate insulating layer to the predetermined width in column 2, line 49 and in figure 1(a) (106).

Regarding claim 18, Doyle et al. disclose in columns 2 and 3 and in figure 1(a) (106 and 104) wherein the polysilicon layer and the gate insulating layer are respectively etched to form polysilicon pattern and the gate insulating pattern before the silicide pattern is formed.

Regarding claim 19, Doyle et al. disclose in figure 1(e) a method wherein the sides of the gate insulating layer, the polysilicon pattern and silicide pattern are aligned orthogonal to a surface of the semiconductor substrate on which the gate insulating film is formed.

Regarding claim 20, Doyle et al. disclose in column 2 lines 52-53 forming a gate sidewall on at least one side of the gate insulating layer, the polysilicon pattern and the silicide pattern.

Regarding claims 10 and 15, Doyle et al. lack an explicit use of a refractory metal in the disclosed embodiments. However Doyle et al. do teach, in column 3, lines 45-61, the use of any metal that could form a low resistance silicide with polysilicon and suggest, in column 1, lines 31-33, the use of refractory metal silicide as a conductor. Additionally Broadbent teaches the benefits of using cobalt silicide wherein cobalt is a refractory metal. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a refractory metal such as cobalt to form a low resistance and stable silicide with polysilicon as cobalt silicide reduces the time constant of the gate and that of the lines which in turn make the operation of the device and the circuit faster with high reliability and thermal stability.

Regarding claims 12 and 16, Doyle et al. lack thickness of cobalt as 300 angstroms and polysilicon thickness of 2500 angstrom. Broadbent teaches on page 2441 deposition of cobalt in the range from 140 to 400 angstroms and use of 0.5 microns of polysilicon to form cobalt silicide

Art Unit: 2825

for gate and interconnection. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use 300 angstroms of cobalt and 2500 angstroms of polysilicon, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belur V Keshavan whose telephone number is 703 306 5985. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30 Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Smith can be reached on 703 308 1323. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703- 872-9318 for regular communications and 703-872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 308 0956.

BVK
August 8, 2002.

Belur V. Keshavan
Examiner. Art Unit 2825.

